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Argentines are not unused to open air cafés, except in Buenos Aires; nor is drunkenness so uncommon, at least among the peons, as might be desired. It is not sound to call this an account of the Republic, but for the important Buenos Aires Province it is admirable.

MARK JEFFERSON.

Hunting Extinct Animals in the Patagonian Pampas. By Frederic Brewster Loomis. 8th Amherst Expedition, 1911. x and 141 pp. Ills. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1913. \$1.50. 9 x 6.

A good and profitable book for anyone's perusal. This much might be expected from a scientific specialist even though he writes, as in this volume, for the larger public whose interest is chiefly in the general geographical features of Patagonia and the life of the settlers. The book includes a broad and popular summary of the results of the expedition. Professor Loomis expects next year to describe in another volume his fossil collections and the results of explorations.

In Foreign Fields. Sketches of Travel in South America and Western Europe. By Joseph E. Wing. 549 pp. Ills. *The Breeder's Gazette*, Chicago, 1913. 8 x 5½.

In 1911 the author was sent by the Department of Agriculture to investigate the sheep industry in Argentina. In the prosecution of this duty he communicated to the *Breeder's Gazette* these travel notes. They are very simple and naïf, a great country interpreted in terms of fleece and shepherds. Yet Mr. Wing has set down in these notes a series of pictures of Argentina which it would be difficult to parallel from any other source. He began his researches at Punta Arenas in the Straits of Magellan. From the straits he followed the sheep up the forbidding Patagonian coast to the fine grass pasturage of the pampas. His northern limit was at Corrientes. Before leaving South America he included in his task a similar survey of Uruguay. His book has a very direct address to flockmasters, but the general reader will find much of wider value in the very simplicity of his record of the conditions of soil and climate upon which the sheep industry is based and his narrative of the conditions of life among the shepherds and flockmasters of the great Argentine estancias.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

AFRICA

La Libia. Di G. Ricchieri. 144 pp. Maps, ill., index. Federazione Italiana delle Biblioteche Popolari, Milan, 1913. L. 1.50. 6½ x 4½.

A good elementary description of an imperfectly known region. Although primarily intended for young students, its perusal will well repay any of the author's countrymen. The methodical subdivisions of the text appeal readily to trained minds and will help young students systematically to arrange Libya in their thought. Excellent maps and illustrations accompany the text.

Die Sprachen der Hamiten. Von Carl Meinhof. Nebst einer Beigabe: Hamitische Typen, von Felix von Luschan. xv and 256 pp. Map, ill. *Abhandl. Hamburg. Kolonialinst.*, Vol. 9. L. Friederichsen & Co., Hamburg, 1912. Mk. 12. 11½ x 8.

There is just as much reason for the employment of the term Hamitic as there is for the use of Semitic; every argument which has warranted the rejection of the term Japhetic applies equally to the disuse of Hamitic; the three are based upon the same point of an alien hero myth; the employment of either is partly personal choice and partly common accord. If it is to be retained, however, its application must be sharply delimited, a task which Prof. Meinhof has brilliantly accomplished in this work. In its first employment it included all the black races of Africa and elsewhere, then it was restricted to all the African races. Dr. Meinhof further limits it to the clear-hued, curly-haired people of Africa, not negroes but in contradistinction exhibiting a relationship with the Caucasian race despite all manner of negroid contamination and somatically indicating kinship with the Semites. After presenting a satisfactory grammatical analysis of the languages of the Ful, the Hausa, the Shilh,

the Bedauye, the Somali, the Masai and the Nama, Prof. Meinhof presents the following conclusions, with which we are quite compelled to agree.

The Hamitic languages differ in use and principle from the Sudan speech, and such apparent agreement herewith as grammar and vocabulary exhibit are due to contamination through loan.

The Hamitic languages constitute a speech-form which in structure shows affiliation with both the Semitic and Indo-Germanic tongues, and where it varies from both it shows a position nearer the Semitic.

That there is some manner of relationship between Hamitic and Bantu languages is not to be denied, as it is not to be forgotten that in the Bantu there is a speech element which indicates affiliation with the Sudan type.

In the interpretation of these three important conclusions I incline to go a step beyond Meinhof. It seems to me that he has established for his Hamitic tongues a position at the most early stage of agglutination and thus detects community of type with the other languages of agglutination (a position nearer the Semitic) and with the earlier forms of the inflected Indo-Germanic.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Vom Mittelmeer zum Nordrand der Sahara. Eine botanische Frühlingsfahrt nach Algerien. Von Dr. M. Rikli und Dr. C. Schröter. 178 pp. Ills. O. Füssli, Zürich, 1913(?). 10 x 6½.

The record of a botanical exploration of that arable strip of Algeria which lies between the Sahara and the sea, a trip in spring time when the desert might be expected to blossom as the rose. The flora studied under these favorable considerations is correlated with the climatic factors which constitute the aerial influence and with the structural geographical and underlying geological factors that constitute the telluric influence which determines the vegetation of the region. To these studies have been added brief but noteworthy chapters by C. Hartwich upon Algerine dye stuffs and eye-cosmetics, by O. Schneider-Orelli upon the parasitic fungi, by Mathilde Schneider-Orelli on the plant-galls, and by L. Rüttimeyer on certain archaeological materials.

La Politique indigène de l'Angleterre en Afrique Occidentale. Par Emile Baillaud. xxxix and 560 pp. Hachette et Cie, Paris, 1912. Fr. 7.50. 9 x 5½.

A map might well have been inserted to facilitate orientation. Where such a number of countries, peoples and tribes are concerned, graphic geography becomes very desirable. The work is to be commended as the result of prolonged personal experience and observation and for its impartiality. While giving credit to England and its representatives in western Africa for shrewdness and practical sense, the means employed are often criticized by the author. Towards the aborigines, he affirms, humanity has frequently been invoked to excuse measures that were not humane, but the outcome has always been an extension of British power which, frequently, has resulted in benefiting the natives.

AD. F. BANDELIER.

Missions dans le Katanga. I: Le Commerce au Katanga: Influences Belges et Étrangères. Par G. de Leener. xviii and 143 pp. Ills. Fr. 3. II: L'Agriculture au Katanga: Possibilités et Réalités. Par A. Hock. 305 pp. Map, ill. Fr. 3.50. Institut Solvay, Brussels. Misch & Thron, Brussels & Leipzig, 1912. 7½ x 5.

L'Institut de sociologie Solvay is promoting research relating to sociological topics and is publishing the results of these studies. During 1909-1910 it sent two experts into the southeastern part of the Belgian Congo known as Katanga to investigate its commercial and agricultural possibilities. These two volumes contain the results of this work. The studies are especially timely because a part of Katanga is one of the great future sources of copper now developing and because a part of the plateau stands so high above the sea that Belgian colonists, under certain restrictions, are invited to settle there as farmers. Both books are full of information.

Mr. de Leener finds that Katanga, though a part of the Belgian Congo and administered by Belgian officials, is commercially tributary to British South